





## THE PEOPLE.

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### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,831
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so, in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.

—KARL MARX.

### THE BUZZ-SAW OF THE S. L. P.

[Written for the Tenth Anniversary of THE PEOPLE, April 1, 1900, by STANISLAS CULLEN, Spokane, Wash.]

N. B.—Read THE PEOPLE for the music to this song.

There's a sound that sends a shudder through the fakir's craven heart,  
As it rises o'er the rumbling of the bourgeois sinner's mart;  
But the workingman, class-conscious, laughs with gladness at its ring,  
For he knows it sings the downfall of the brutal bourgeois King—  
'Tis the soul-entrancing music of the Saw:

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing;  
See it splitting, watch it hitting  
Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cuttin' pathways for the free;  
Always dartin'; never caring;  
Scab and scoundrel never sparing—  
Clear the gangway for the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

The Boys who work this Buzz-Saw are a fighting, working lot,  
Guiding well the Revolution, never daunted, never bought;  
Compromise they jeer and sneer at, Fusion fills them with disdain;  
Marx, our hero, well has voiced it, "Naught to lose, the world to gain!"  
Hear the glad triumphant music of the Saw:

Hear it crunching, munching, scorching;  
See it battering, watch it scattering  
All the slimy scum that stands between OUR CLASS and liberty;  
Systems shaking, treason breaking;  
All our class that sleeps, awaking  
At the music of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Crooks who didn't know 'twas loaded, felt its teeth on July Tenth;  
"Beer and business" couldn't cope with proletarian brains and strength;  
Road strewn with "dijecta membra," cockroach souls were filled with awe;  
Kangaroo and debsite shiver at the music of the Saw;  
'Tis the proletarian war song of the Saw:

See it fighting, watch it biting;  
All the foes of Labor smiting;  
Like lightning clears the atmosphere,  
It makes the blindest see.  
See it prancing and advancing;  
Watch it stinging, hear it singing  
"Revolution!" I'm the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

As will be seen from the tabulated report of the general vote on the place for holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900, together with the report of the National Executive Committee, the city of New York is chosen as the place by a decisive vote, decisive even without the vote of Section Greater New York itself, and next June 2 is appointed the date for convening.

The National Convention thus called will meet under circumstances exceptionally encouraging. If the Convention of '96 marked a turning point, the point where the Party threw away its crutches of old, and boldly took its stand on its own feet, the Convention of this year will record the fact that the steps taken in '96 were taken none too soon, that they were eminently wise, and that they have done their work well. The steps taken then infused into the Party the vigor to resist and throw, throughout the land, a corrupt-reactionary conspiracy, that was certain, sooner or later, to rise up against it, and that it otherwise would certainly have succumbed to. Moreover, the unflinching attitude imposed upon the Party has drawn sharp the lines along which the oncoming Social Conflict is to be ultimately wrestled to a finish. The forces of the land are marshalling themselves face to face along those lines. Thanks to the Convention of '96, the issue in 1900 stands out clear as a pike, and the Socialist Labor Party all the better equipped to fulfil its historic mission.

The Convention of 1900 will have its

hands free to do the further work that lies before it.

At the last moment.—The setting up of the tabulated statement of the General Vote was found to be longer work than imagined; the table could not be got ready for this issue. It will be in the next.

### UNPARDONABLE MATSUMURA KAISEKI.

A philosopher-philanthropist has risen in Japan. His name is MATSUMURA KAISEKI. His heart bleeds at the ravages wrought by conflicting religions. He has studied them all—Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity. In each he finds something good: Benevolence in the one. Compassion in the other, Love in the third. Why should they not agree, and stop rending one another, and coalesce into one religion?

The same problem that MATSUMURA KAISEKI now tackles, BOSSUET and LIEBENTZ addressed themselves to before him, and, of course, failed. They proceeded from the theory that the split in Christianity between Catholics and Protestants was a matter of whim, of temperament, consequently, a misunderstanding. They sought to heal the misunderstanding. But they ran up against hard material interests: Protestantism, the religion of capitalism, was not to be reconciled with Catholicism, the religion of feudal ideology. The "misunderstanding" could not be healed or bridged over, and the "peace-makers" gave over the attempt.

Japan is rapidly working herself abreast of history. In the rapid transformation the country is going through, it is not surprising that there should arise in many minds mistaken appreciations of social phenomena. MATSUMURA KAISEKI should, as far as that is concerned, be not blamed too severely. True enough, living a couple of centuries later than BOSSUET and LIEBENTZ, he has a fuller literature at his disposal, and might have saved himself the intellectual blunder implied in his effort. Nevertheless, there is one point he makes and wherein he commits an unpardonable mistake.

As a step in the direction towards fraternizing these warring religions, MATSUMURA KAISEKI suggests that "it were better if the missionaries, (he is speaking of the so-called Christian missionaries) became naturalized in the countries where they are laboring; they would thus effectually put a stop to the practice of making their special grievances an excuse for foreign interference."

Unpardonable MATSUMURA KAISEKI! The history of the last seventy-five years is to him either a closed book, or he has wholly missed the point. No doubt there are some visionaries, well intentioned people among the hordes of missionaries that Christendom has sent abroad. The bulk of them, however, are to their respective capitalist governments nothing other than what the haberdashers, who went in among the barbarians, were to the Roman Empire of old; to wit, mere forerunners of and path and pretext finders for the armed interventions in and resultant plunder of weaker nations. Hawaii is a monument, midocean in the Pacific, to the effectiveness of the true mission of missionaries.

Like all people who proceed from sentiment, ignoring facts, MATSUMURA KAISEKI is pulling at the wrong cord, the very cord that will defeat him. When he aims at peace between religions via a recommendation that missionaries strip themselves of their own nationalities—the one handle toward fulfilling their real mission—he does what all bona fide deniers of the class struggle do—knock themselves out from the start.

### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is nothing of importance to report in the matter of the "Contempt of Court" proceedings previously reported that have been instituted by the Tammany Volkzeitung Corporation against several of the Party members. As to them, matters remain *in statu quo*; as to the Party, it never having been sued, is not, and can not be, directly affected, however much the purpose was to get at it from behind. The S. L. P. is front in all directions. Its national organ, THE PEOPLE remains untouched and unapproachable.

### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

How near in methods deliberate false-reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "reasoning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York Journal:

A class movement, especially in our country, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn; that he realizes would be dangerous. The concealment he resorts to is cleverer: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused; among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unperceived.

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

bravely; he mixes it up with a lot of truth. If he is bent upon creating a prejudice against a wholesome, but to him inconvenient, idea, what he does is not to single out that idea, and attack it; that would be like isolating the stolen horse; what he does is to tack it to an unquestionably wrongful idea, and then attack the mixed thought.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a humane one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that virulence and hatred can be toned down in such conflicts. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly up and inflict personal injury on the capitalist who is screwing down his wages; enlightened, however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no personal injury he can possibly inflict upon his employer and exploiter could make things better; he knows that his exploiter is but the link in the chain of a class that upholds a system under which he is borne down; instead of raising his arm against the individual he raises it against the class, and thereby against the system. The principle of the class struggle humanizes social conflicts, just as gunpowder has humanized physical conflicts. Before gunpowder, the fight was man against man evoking the worst instincts; since gunpowder, the fight is at large, there is no personal animosity between the combatants. Keep men, engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle and they will impute to individuals the wrongs they suffer; enlighten them on the subject and personal rancor vanishes.

Moreover, apart from all this, all movements, in this and all other countries, have been class movements; that they did not know it was their misfortune due to the backwardness of social science, and that misfortune surely did not add to the chances of success, nor to the humanity of the process.

These principles are well established; no intelligent man really questions them. But these principles do not suit certain horse-thief-souled folks; These folks have an interest in hiding these truths, so as to keep up confusion, and fish in troubled waters, and such folks, with the instinct of the horse-thief, do not oppose the principles in straightforward manner, but, just as the horse-thief, they mix up the true with the untrue. Accordingly one finds the Journal tacking to a truth, that does not suit it, a theory that no decent man would think of upholding, to wit, the theory of "movements founded on hatred," and then "going for" the whole.

As the physical thief is a product of uncultivated country athwart whose body and tricks civilization must and does beat its way, so is the intellectual horse-thief a sign of primitive intellectual conditions athwart whose prostrate body and tricks civilization must also beat its way, —and does.

Our esteemed comrade, the Dublin, Ireland, Workers' Republic, having uttered some very correct strictures against the Social or Debs Democracy's farmers' plank, drew upon itself several letters from the camp of that variety of "Reform." One of these it publishes in its latest issue, attaching to it these editorial observations.

Our esteemed correspondent himself admits the correctness of our analysis of the economic effects of the American "Farmers' Demands" when he says it has been dropped from the platform of the party it belongs to. It was indeed voted out of a referendum of the party, because it was regarded as untenable and inconsistent with Socialist teaching. It is also somewhat idle on the part of our comrade to deny that a bitter fight was waged between the two Socialist parties on that question. The plank referred to was incorporated in the programme of the S. L. P. of America by the founders of that party, was criticized as illogical and unsound by the more rigid S. L. P., and was afterwards dropped by its promoters, presumably in order to avoid the damaging effect of such criticism. Our authority for these statements is the official journal of both parties. "We are glad to have our comrade's testimony to the rapid growth of Socialism in America; we are sorry that the Socialist Labor Party has a split in its own ranks, but are not at all sorry that it is at war with the leaders of American Trade Unionism. If those leaders are helping to keep their followers chained to the chariot wheels of capitalist parties, it is a crime to coquet with them, and a virtue to fight them."

The only black spot in this series of excellent repartees, of which the closing one is masterly, is the allusion to "a split" in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and the sorrow expressed thereat. Our Dublin friend would be the last to designate as "a split" in the Irish Movement the separation of the Irish Home-rulers from the class conscious body of workingmen that he so ably represents in Ireland to-day, nor would he be likely to feel much "sorrow" at their splitting off. There is no split in the ranks of the S. L. P., it has fired out a cannibal element that like all cannibals that fasten on revolutionary movements, joined it only to betray it. Moreover the election figures don't show any split. The Party's vote increased last election.

The New Yorker Volkzeitung is making satisfactory progress, very satisfactory. The official report of its financial standing for the three months covering the last quarter of 1899 shows a deficit of \$103.70 per week, or \$1,348.10 per quarter. The status of the paper for the corresponding quarter of the year previous (before it was expelled from the Party for boodling and reaction) was \$32.51 per week, or \$422.63 for the quarter. Accordingly the paper now records a "progress" of an increased deficit: \$71.19 more per week, or \$254.47 more per quarter. Nor has the end been yet reached, nor will it be reached before that obscene publication is destroyed.

That comes from trying to do "peace" at the expense of the Labor Movement.

The English translation of, Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

## THE OUT OF WORK.

### The Capitalist System Requires a Vast Army of Unemployed.

The laboring population produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous—is turned into a relative surplus-population—and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and, in fact, every special historic mode of production has its own special laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone. An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only in so far as man has not interfered with them.

But, if a surplus laboring population is a necessary product of accumulation or of the development of wealth on a capitalist basis, this surplus population becomes, conversely, the lever of capitalistic accumulation; nay, a condition of existence of the capitalistic mode of production. It forms a disposable industrial reserve army (the unemployed) that belongs to capital quite as absolutely as the latter has bred it at its own cost. The mass of social evil, overflowing with the advance of accumulation, and transformable into additional capital, thrusts itself frantically into old branches of production, whose market suddenly expands, or into newly-formed branches, such as railways etc., the need for which grows out of the development of the old ones. In all such cases there must be the possibility of throwing great masses of men suddenly on the decisive points without injury to the scale of production in other spheres. Over-population supplies these masses.

### Testimony of Capitalist Economists.

"Suppose," says H. Merivale, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, subsequently employed in the English Colonial office, "suppose that on the occasion of some of these crises, the nation were to rouse itself to the effort of getting rid by emigration of some hundreds of thousands of superfluous arms, what would be the consequences? That, at the first returning demand for labor, there would be a deficiency. However rapid reproduction may be, it takes at all events the space of a generation to replace the loss of adult labor. Now, the profits of our manufacturers depend mainly on the power of making use of the prosperous moment when demand is brisk, and thus compensating themselves for the interval during which it is slack. This power is secured to them only by the command of machinery and of manual labor. They must have hands ready by them, they must be able to increase the activity of their operations when required, and to slacken it again, according to the state of the market, or they cannot possibly maintain the pre-eminence in the race of competition on which the wealth of the country is founded." Even Malthus recognizes over-population as a necessity of modern industry, though, after his narrow fashion, he explains it by the absolute over-growth of the laboring population, not by their becoming relatively supernumerary. He says: "Prudential habits with regard to marriage, carried to a considerable extent among the laboring class of a country mainly depending upon manufactures and commerce, might injure it. . . . From the nature of a population, an increase of laborers cannot be brought into market in consequence of a particular demand till after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen years, and the conversion of revenue into capital—by saving—may take place much more rapidly; a country is always liable to an increase in the quantity of the funds for the maintenance of labor faster than the increase of population." After political economy has thus demonstrated the constant production of a relative surplus-population of laborers to be a necessity of capitalistic accumulation, she very aptly, in the guise of an old maid, puts in the mouth of her "beau ideal" of a capitalist the following words, addressed to those supernumeraries thrown on the streets by their own creation of additional capital: "We manufacturers do what we can for you, whilst we are increasing that capital on which you must subsist, and you must do the rest by accommodating your numbers to the means of subsistence."

Capitalist production can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor-power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits. The industrial reserve army, during the periods of stagnation and average prosperity, weighs down the active labor army; during the periods of over-production and paroxysm, it holds its pretensions in check. Relative surplus-population is therefore the pivot upon which the law of demand and supply of labor works. It confines the field of action of this law within the limits absolutely convenient to the activity of exploitation and to the domination of capital.

### Effrontery of Capitalist Apologists.

This is the place to return to one of the grand exploits of economic apologetics. It will be remembered that if through the introduction of new, or the extension of old machinery a portion of variable capital is transformed into constant, the economic apologist interprets this operation, which "fixes" capital, and by that very act sets laborers "free," in exactly the opposite way, pretending that it sets free capital for the laborers. Only now can one fully understand the effrontery of these apologists. What are set free are not only the laborers immediately turned out by the machines, but also their future substitutes in the rising generation, and the additional contingent, that with the usual extension of trade on the old basis would be regularly absorbed. They are now all "set free," and every new bit of capital looking out for employment can dispose of them. Whether it attracts them or others, the effect on the general labor demand will be nil, if this capital is just sufficient to take out of the market as many laborers as the machines throw upon it. If it employs a smaller number, that of the supernumeraries increases; if it employs a greater, the general demand for labor only increases to the extent of the excess of the employed over those "set free." The impulse that additional capital, seeking an outlet, would otherwise have given to the general demand for labor, is therefore in every case neutralized to the extent of the laborers thrown out of employment by the machine. That is to say, the mechanism of capitalistic production no manages matters that the absolute increase of capital is accompanied by no correspond-

ing rise in the general demand for labor. And this the apologist calls a compensation for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that banishes them into the industrial reserve army. The demand for labor is not identical with increase of capital, nor supply of labor with increase of chawing capital. It is not a case of two independent forces working on one another. *Les des sont pipes*. Capital works on both sides at the same time. If its accumulation, on the one hand, increases the demand for labor, it increases on the other the supply of laborers by the "setting free" of them, while at the same time the pressure of the unemployed compels those that are employed to furnish more labor; and therefore makes the supply of labor to a certain extent independent of the supply of laborers. The action of the law of supply and demand of labor on this basis completes.

### The Despotism of Capital.

As soon, therefore, as the laborers learn the secret of how it came to pass that in the same measure as they work more, as they produce more wealth for others, and as the productive power of their labor increases, so in the same measure even their function as a means of the self-expansion of capital becomes more and more precarious for them; as *et*, as they discover that the degree of intensity of the competition among themselves depends wholly on the pressure of the relative surplus population; as soon as by trades' unions, etc., they try to organize a regular co-operation between employed and unemployed, in order to destroy or weaken the ruinous effects of this natural law of capitalistic production on their class, so soon capital and its scycophant, political economy, cry out at the infringement of the "eternal" and so to say "sacred" law of supply and demand. Every combination of employed and unemployed disturbs the "harmonious" action of this law. But, on the other hand, as circumstances prevent the creation of an industrial reserve army, and with it, the absolute dependence of the working class upon the capitalist class, capital, along with its commonplace Sancho Panza, rebels against the "sacred" law of supply and demand, and tries to check its inconvenient action by forcible means and State interference. —MARX "Capital."

### The African War.

H. M. Hyndman, the English Socialist, being called upon at a meeting in Holborn Town Hall, England, as reported in London Justice of last March 17, made a few remarks that contain many points of interest, both with regard to the capitalist ruling class and the conduct of the "Labor" Members of Parliament. The report runs thus:

"Our comrade Hyndman, upon being called upon, said he believed the majority of the people had been against the war when it was commenced, and were so still. Some were not strongly in favor of its discontinuance; they thought that England must 'see it through,' but those who had really desired the war and who strongly supported it now were really a minority—a minority of truculent ruffians. However, they knew what they wanted, and were determined to get it and so had been able to force their will upon the apathetic mass. We Social Democrats must organize, so that if no one else would put a stop to jingo ruffianism we should be able to do so. Apparently no one but ourselves was prepared to fight for free speech. What were the 11 Labor members of the House of Commons doing? They were against the war. If they had come forward as a consolidated body in August, September and October last there would never have been a war. They skulked then and were skulking now; they were of no use where serious issues were involved. At the present moment a good deal more was taking place than we were allowed to become aware of. The present war had been entered upon at a time when Parliament was not sitting and without any appeal to the country, and now precisely the same papers which were responsible for it were doing everything they could to stir up ill-feeling against France. A distinguished Frenchman with whom he had spoken that day thought the Chauvinist articles in the French press might very well have been inspired from London, so that they might be answered by papers published here. And what was the Government doing? They were bringing out an old lady of 81—an old lady who hated England so much as being trotted about London, and they were taking her through the streets of London for two consecutive days, and now they were going to take her to Dublin, where she had not been for 51 years. Undoubtedly this was done to arouse jingo feeling for some sinister purpose—what, he did not know. Speaking of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, our comrade said he had followed his career since the days when he was a Radical of the Radicals. In those days he pursued precisely the same tactics as he was now following on the Tory side. When Sir Stafford Northcote went down to Birmingham to address a Conservative meeting Chamberlain organized a terrible riot, and the old gentleman was hounded out. At that time it was impossible to hold a meeting on the Tory side unless very great precautions were taken. Then, as now, it was Chamberlain's policy to 'nobble' the press. Moreover, Chamberlain's enemy then as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was now—were no secrets to the newspapers, which Chamberlain controlled, notably the *Pall Mall Gazette*, then edited by John Morley. Chamberlain's feeling against this man was due to the fact that, hounded on by Jew financiers and for the sake of his own personal ambition, he had brought this country into relations altogether false and dangerous in regard to every other nation. Every nation was against us on the question of this war. To meet this danger Chamberlain proposed a Social Democratic advocated a national citizen force for purposes of defence, but they were not going to submit to a military system which would take a man against his will to die in the malarial swamps of Sierra Leone or to keep down by brute force the starving inhabitants of India."

### Lectures.

CLEVELAND, O.  
April 16, 1899. "Socialism Unavoidable," 1058 Payne avenue, corner McHenry street.  
EAST BOSTON, MASS.  
April 15, 1899. "Why Workingmen Should Organize Politically," at the Economically, Colonial Hall, 9905 Washington street.

DENVER, COLO.  
April 18, 8 p. m.—K. Bauer, "Economic Changes," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

NEW YORK.  
April 6—8 p. m. H. P. Deelman, "The Young Man's Future," at Headquarters of the 15th Assembly District, 29 Avenue C.

April 8—8 p. m. A. S. Brown, "The Struggle for Liberty," at Headquarters of the 32d and 33d Assembly Districts, 160 East 109th street.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What nonsense is that I read in the papers you Socialists are now again after?

UNCLE SAM—What papers?  
B. J.—The Daily Telegraph.

U. S.—And what is the nonsense that the Socialists are said to be after by that Tammany Hall paper?

B. J.—It says that they are about to start a daily paper, named THE DAILY PEOPLE, and then it goes on to give an account of the lines that the paper is to be run on. Here; let me show you; (takes out the Telegraph and reads)—"It will be run on novel lines in every way, and, while aiming to give the news, it will strive to right the alleged wrongs under which the workingman now earns his three meals a day and a 1900 bicycle." Now, I say again, to try to do such a thing is nonsense.

U. S.—The nonsense must be in the attempt to "right wrongs" suffered by the workman when, in fact, he "earns his three meals a day" and has a "1900 bicycle" with which he, I suppose, rides to and from his work, eh?

B. J.—Just so. If you people were to limit yourselves to righting wrongs that exist, for instance, the burden of \$100 taxes, that is crushing the workers, that would be sensible, but not other things.

U. S.—(has been turning over The Telegraph looking for the passage where it reports the starting of actual work on the big tunnel; he finds it and holds the passage up to B. J.'s nose).—Never mind that taxation rot. Now let me read to you another passage out of your own Telegraph of the same date. Listen:

"James Pilkington, the sewer contractor who will make the change, appeared on the ground shortly after seven o'clock. Already a crowd of laborers, picks and shovels in hand and with high hopes of employment, were on the ground waiting to go to work. In less than an hour more laborers appeared, and it was only a short time until the street was well filled for two blocks. The word had gone out that tunnel work was to begin, and that was enough to those who needed work. Soon the crowd became a mass. Contractor Pilkington began by taking measurements. Soon he was surrounded by a clamoring mob beseeching him for work. Some of the men looked as if they needed a meal. (Did you notice THIS: "They looked as if they needed a meal." Now let's proceed.) But they were told to wait. Mr. Pilkington soon ran for cover. That is, he sought the aid of the police. "The police had hard work. The crowd of workmen with their implements of trade and willing arms, kept up their importunities."

Did these men have three meals in them? Answer!

B. J.—No; they didn't.

U. S.—Wherever the meals were, they surely were not inside of them. And, I suppose, these men stacked their "1900 bicycles" up against the trees in the Park while they were hunting for the job, eh? Answer!

B. J.—Guess they had no bicycles.

U. S.—Guess so, too. And where did these men come from? Did they drop from the skies, eh? Answer!

B. J.—Well, no; they are residents of this city and citizens.

U. S.—Just so. Now, learn this. The day is gone by when your capitalist press can cheat the workers wholesale as it used to. Such passages as you showed me will be resented by the mobs of the people described in the passage that I showed you. It is cruel insult. One thing, however, your paper does tell the truth in. The lines on which THE DAILY PEOPLE will be run WILL BE NOVEL, novel to those who, while clothing themselves with the ministry of education, that the press is supposed to be, have prostituted the office to the vile purposes of pandering to Wrong, of whitewashing vice, of keeping the working class in ignorance. That has become the usual way. Without exception, there is not one paper in this city that is free from the stigma. THE DAILY PEOPLE will be a novel sight indeed, like the rays of the sun over fields long kept in black darkness. And the people's eyes will get accustomed to the splendor. Their minds being enlightened and their path clear, they will cease groping and bumping their heads. It will be a novel sight all around; so novel that even you and such as you will not need the aid of others to sweep from your minds such cobwebs as that Telegraph put there.

B. J. preserves silence, and looks as though the prospect of such things were too much for him to comprehend.

U. S.—In the meantime just take home with you that passage that you showed me and the passage that I showed you; cut them out; paste them all up each other; and look at them for a couple of days. You will presently see whole battalions of questions springing out of them: Why are these willing hands idle and hungry, while wealth untold is being produced? Whence comes it that with increasing wealth there is an ever broadening and deepening want? How is it that McKinley gold-protection "prosperity" is no better than Democratic bimetallic-free-trade? How is it that, whether Goo-Goo Reform or Tammany Bestiality is on top, the workers are always downed, etc., etc. These and many other questions will suggest themselves to you. Take regularly THE DAILY PEOPLE run on the "novel plan." You will find your questions fully answered. It will be a liberal education to you; it will be bread and butter to you; it will be money in your pocket; it will be your reclamation;—and you need it badly.



# WHO WRECKS UNIONS?

## The Question Answered by the Facts in a Once Powerful Organization.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—For many years this city has been the stronghold and fortress of the old pure and simple trade unions, worn out, antiquated, stupid and conservative to the last degree; and at all times headed and controlled by as thick-headed and tricky a set of rogues as ever scuttled a ship or wrecked a labor union.

It appears to be the inevitable fate of all pure and simple unions in this neck of the woods to fall into the hands of men who successfully use their various organizations only as stepping-stones for their own personal advantage. The rank and file are loudly exhorted to "Organize, Organize, Organize!" to pay your dues, create a strike fund, etc. Never is anything new or up to the constantly changing conditions uttered. The same old meaningless motions go up from these fakirs year in and year out. Once a fakir, always a fakir. And fakirism has come to be regarded, as a matter of course, as being an apprenticeship to a political job. So much is this the case that even the capitalist newspapers of Pittsburgh take this view of the matter, and always look upon a "labor leader" as a political job hunter under the control and in the service of some "patron" or another, such as Quay or Hanna, or even such second and third rate characters as Magee and Flynn.

One little exception to this rule appears in the case of Carrick, the only Carrick, whom God created over in Ireland, and sent over to Pittsburgh to be a "labor leader." Carrick got his nose in the feed bag once too often, and the painters, who the painters had sense enough to give him the grand bounce. And now, alas, Carrick has had to go to WORK. Alas, what a fall was there, my countryman!

### Facts on the Window Glass.

The Window Glass Workers have been for many years the aristocracy of the American working people, the cream of the cream, as it were. Several circumstances combined to place the window glass worker in his highfalutin position. First—The window glass worker's labor is entirely "hand labor," requiring considerable skill and good judgment, and on large sizes great physical strength.

Second—They had a few years ago a most powerful and compact union, as pure and simple unions go. A rich treasury, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and an exclusive apprenticeship system, that kept a surplus of labor out of the trade. The "business" never required more than 6,000 employees in the entire country, and they were all in the union. The "trade" consisted of four branches, to wit, the blowers, the cutters, the flatteners and the cutters. All were in the one union, where they got along fairly well as a rule, and much better than any of them have gotten along since they have separated.

Third—We might say that the window glass workers are the fathers of the present emigration laws; no body of men labored as hard as they did to get the present emigration laws passed. And yet the window glass workers were the very first to drive a four horse team right through the law for the benefit of the capitalists Chambers and McKee.

Fourth—Probably no business in the country has asked for and received a higher tariff rate than the window glass business. To this end the manufacturers and the workmen have worked hand in glove, and, hiding behind the tariff, the manufacturers have made millions, while the workers have made a few nickels. Nevertheless, the window glass worker takes tariff awake and in his sleep. He walks on his hands and knees, and he takes the tariff and he takes the tariff in the moon and stars. He is so full of tariff that his nose is tilted up to the clouds at such an angle that it is impossible for him to view the earth and its happenings at all. A prominent window glass worker, in conversation with me a short time ago, quoted the old saying that "the more you get the more you want," but, "but," he said, "not so with the window glass workers; they are getting dumber and dumber."

More than all this, the window glass workers, not satisfied with a government tariff, passed a resolution in their union imposing a penalty of \$500 per day on foreigners coming into the country to work at any of the four trades. And this, too, after they themselves, in command of Chambers & McKee, had riddled their own pet immigration law to pieces.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful and sane men consider the "aristocracy of labor" as merely an aggregation of fools and plant tools of the capitalist?

And yet in this goodly year of our Lord 1900, the "Cinder Head" (as the glass blowers are named) is not a happy man. The Window Glass Workers' Union is a most shining example of all that the Roman emperors of the pure and simple trade unions, with its fakir-ridden rank and file, its idiotic maxims of "No Politics in the Union," "The Boss is Right," "We Must Fight Capital with Capital," "The Interests of Capital and Labor are Identical," etc.; all miserable mental twaddle, and the very fact that this ancient twaddle iterated and reiterated out of the mouths of such self-satisfied Judases as Gompers, Powdermill, Garland, Mitchell, Burns, Eberhart, Calk, Spoonman et al., men who have no more genuine union principles within them than the Ashantee niggers, who no more grasp the spirit of class-solidarity than they grasp the stars above them. Grotesquely stupid, looking only to their own immediate personal interests, their Unions are only the stepping stones by which they hope "to rise above their own class."

**S. T. & L. A. Principles Proven.**

"No politics in the Union" is as familiar in the mouth of the labor fakir as is free lunch, yet the political job-hunting fakir never ceases to drag capitalistic politics into the Unions by way of the back stairs; and for this reason we see such characters as Powdermill, Ratchford, Garland, Eberhart, and scores of others elevated to places on the pay-roll of capitalism. Burns in his "report" very nicely proves the Socialist's charge against fakirism in the following quotation which speaks for itself:

"These records show conclusively that the old Council after wages were settled and with \$239,330.43 in treasury, levy a 5 per cent. assessment, and again by resolution March 31, increase it to 10 per cent. to begin the day after resolution was made and before any vote was taken. On August 24, 1894, Wage Committee met Chambers and settled for 20 per cent. off list, also signing Phillips Glass Company. On September 4th McKee, Sayre, Unks and Eberhart met and settled for 22 1/2 off. With about 1,300 pots operating on November 3, and a number of our members idle, they started to grant apprentices to learn to gather and with all these conditions before them, a large surplus of workmen in 1893, a big reduction in wages, and again a surplus of workmen in 1894, they not only granted apprentices what they should not, but

they actually increased the percentage on gashers from 10 to 20 per cent. One of these said to be smart men on Council at that time, C. H. Church, said they had to grant 20 per cent because the members were writing in demanding it. If this man and his kind were looking after the interest of blowers and gashers and a majority of L. A. 300, he would never have done this. BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, IT WAS DONE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT TO PAY DEBTS."

Personally, Burns is much given to the personal pronoun I. He imagines he is the whole thing. If you differ with Burns you are a son of a— He can jump on a poor little consumptive like Mr. James and abuse him like the coward that he is, like the rest of the fakirs. He assumes the airs and arrogant manner always characterize an ignorant man, clothed with a little power. He levies assessments at will, only to find out that they cannot be collected. He assumes to disfranchise the membership when and where they do not choose to dance to his music. He raises, roars and rants, but never reasons; and one of his favorite methods is to appeal to religious prejudices.

The once rich treasury has shriveled to \$30,000, which he has inveigled out of the actual control of the Union itself, and it is now in the hands of a board of which he can manipulate a majority.

The four trades that composed this once powerful organization can never be reunited. The dividing influence of fakirism have done their work. The seed of discord has been sown that can never be uprooted. Confidence has been destroyed, never to return. Breaches have been opened that can never be closed. Whatever spirit of class solidarity may have once existed in the Window Glass Workers' Union has been completely extinguished. Just at present there is so much money in the glass business that the manufacturers do not care to take advantage of the situation, but the Union is a stranded hulk, lying at the mercy of the capitalists whenever they choose to attack it. Some of the members are talking of reorganization, but for the reasons that I have enumerated, reorganization upon the old lines of pure and simple union is an impossibility; and even if it were possible to reorganize upon the old lines, fakirism would again reproduce a wreck.

As a nearly general rule the rank and file of the Window Glass Workers' Union is just like the rank and file of other unions—pretty good fellows, but deluded, misled, under the thumb of fakirs. Will they learn their lesson and be willing to understand that the world moves, that there is something under the sun? Will they learn to know that the trades union policy and methods of fifty years ago will not meet present conditions and necessities? Will they ever learn to know that the curse of trade unionism is the dirty, crooked, fakir, political job-hunter, the capitalist tool of labor fakir, who has spread more disunionism in a year than a thousand decent union men can overcome?

H. A. GOFF.

### 20th A. D., Brooklyn.

To the comrades of the Borough of Brooklyn it will not be unwellcome news to hear that the first Socialist Labor Party club house has been started in this borough. We have all seen to what extent the Party organization in the two boroughs across the East river has been solidified by the acquisition of headquarters that were strictly our own, and when "the little unpleasantness" in July of last year had rid us of the Kangaroos the faithful ones of the English Branch made up their minds that we too must have a home or "break a leg," so to speak. Having thus made up our minds the little band worked toward the attainment of this aim with unfailing zeal—and they got there. A double store, located at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue, almost in the very center of the district, has been secured, and is now being fitted up with a billiard parlor and reading room.

Already we can see how this move has had its effect; new members are coming in, and our older members work harder than they ever worked before, spurred on by the very life that has been infused into the district organization and the future looks bright.

The 20th Assembly District of Brooklyn, once the honored district of this county, but shown into second place mainly by unexpected and rapid growth in the 7th Assembly District, is on deck, and is going to make the effort of its life to win back the lead—it will get there, too.

In the meantime, and before we outstrip all the rest of the Brooklynites, we shall have a formal opening of our new home on Saturday evening, April 7, coupled with an entertainment free to all comers, at which there will be music, recitations and the like, just to have a jolly good time.

We extend a cordial invitation to the balance of Socialist Labor Partydom in the City of Churches and cemeteries; come and see us; it may stimulate you to go and do likewise.

20TH A. D., BROOKLYN.

### New Haven, Conn., Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 27.—The S. L. P. in municipal convention nominated the following ticket for the spring election:

Town Clerk, Timothy Sullivan; Registrar of Vital Statistics, Faust Serr; Registrar of Voters, George B. Arnold; Grand Jurors, Ernest T. Outley; Joseph Stannard, Charles Sobey; Selectmen, George Mansfield, Warren A. Binley, Archie McDermid; Constables, John Johnson; Otto Ruckser, David O'Keefe.

### A Photograph.

(Continued from page 3.)

M. Dewey, Debate Reformer, would-soften-the-rich-man's-heart, "S. L. P. is too unsympathetic." It is, it is!

To work, ye good men and true, who desire to avenge our comrades slain and free those imprisoned. The labor fakirs, crooks and freaks will not help us. Their political parties must be whipped at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party is making the streets of every city in America resound with "Remember Mike Devine." Section Seattle sells 1,200 copies of "The Bull Pen" edition of the only English Socialist paper in America—THE PEOPLE, 61 Reekman street. Every copy helps to drill a man for the Revolution. Fall in line. Educate, agitate, organize! We can shorten our misery and the terms of imprisonment of our comrades by organizing our class into the only Party that stands, first, last and all the time for working class interests, the Socialist Labor Party. Forget the freaks; cut out the fakirs, carve the crooks with a class conscious vote.

W. S. DALTON.

If this paper is being sent to you without your having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

## DAILY PEOPLE.

### Report of the Conference and General Activity.

**DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.**

Previously acknowledged, \$7,086.93

Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 100.00

Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier, 100.00

Received from Daily People Conference, per Jos. H. Sauter, Treasurer, 400.00

Received from Minor Fund: Chas. A. Maeder, Elizabeth, N. J., 25 cents; Joseph Koffenhoven, 15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Henry O'Neill, Sing Sing, N. Y., \$3.50; Martin Braden, La Costa, Tex., \$1; Walter F. Dexter, Fultonville, N. Y., \$5.00. 14.75

Total, \$7,701.68.

**HENRY K. HIN.**  
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—The \$10 credited in last week's issue to F. R. per Julius Hammer, N. Y. City, should be credited to Fred Roberts, Whitinsville, Mass.

### DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those reported in the Daily People Conference:

Previously acknowledged, \$534.75

Section Baltimore, Md., per Wm. Mark, 5.00

N. Y. State Committee, per Hugo Vogt, for stamps, 6.00

Albert Hall, \$5; Plus Halft, 2d Ward Branch, Patterson, N. J., 10.00

Calif. State Committee, per Kruse, for stamps, 15.00

L. A. 207, S. T. & L. A. per New Jersey State Committee, 17.00

Total, \$587.75.

### DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, April 1, a regular meeting of the delegates took place, Atkins as chairman. Credentials from Section Essex County, New Jersey, for Comrade H. Carlsson and J. Lawrence, were presented, and the delegate seated. Commemorative songs were read from Fred Roberts of Whitinsville, Mass., with inclosure of \$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund; from Wm. Leikin, New Britain, Conn.; Chas. Crawford, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York. The former two referred to National Daily People Committee, and the latter to the Eastern Committee.

Organizer reported that a mass meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 86 and 68 East Fourth street, on Sunday, April 15, at 3 p. m. Prominent speakers will address mass in the interest of the DAILY PEOPLE. As this is the first meeting of a series to be held for the purpose of agitating and advertising the DAILY PEOPLE, so as to create a large and ready demand for it and insure a wide circulation from the start, it was decided to print a large number of circulars, with an agitator article for the DAILY PEOPLE on one side of it, the other side of the mass meetings, changing only the time and place of same. These circulars could be used anywhere and will not only be of great value, but will also bring to the notice of thousands the fact that a daily paper in the interest of workingmen, and by workingmen is being established, and solicit their aid and support.

Banners to be displayed at mass meetings, etc., and other devices with the same purpose in view having been spoken of the organizer was instructed to go before the National Daily People Committee and ask for an appropriation for that purpose.

The Assembly District organizations, within whose territory the place of holding the mass meetings may fall will be charged with the work of distributing the circulars.

Organizer also reported the tremendous agitation, as well as the social and financial success of the Daily People Festival of last Sunday. First installment of the profits, \$400, were already turned over into the hands of the treasurer, Henry Kuhn, and the rest to follow—about \$600 more—are in the hands of comrades. Organizations are urged not to go at the usual turtle rate of speed in collecting the money for tickets sold, but to hustle and turn over the money to the organizer or delegates to the Daily People Conference. The final date for settlement of tickets having been set for April 25, the closest contestants for the silk press banner offered by the Ladies' Daily People Auxiliary to the organization selling and settling for the most tickets, the Sixteenth and the Thirtieth and Thirtieth, as well as the districts, are in a merry chase, striving to outstrip each other. Both have done exceedingly well, and the presentation of the banner will be fitly celebrated and made an occasion of merry-making by Section New York.

Roll call showed the following organizations represented by delegates:

**MANHATTAN.**  
4th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 32d and 33d.

**KINGS.**  
7th, Branch 2 of 21st, Branch 2 of Scandinavian Section.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Section Hudson County.

Delegates of Branch 2 of Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn, were elected a committee to visit Branch 1 of same district, and ask them to send delegates.

Attention was called to some organizations who have either not sent delegates at all, or whose delegates have attended very infrequently to the Daily People Conference, and others who have done nothing, or very little, taking into consideration their membership, for the Daily People. A committee consisting of Adolph Klein and Julius Hammer was elected to bring up the matter of these organizations before the next conference. The General Committee of Section New York, taking up each organization separately.

**FINANCIAL REPORT—AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.**

**MANHATTAN.**  
4th ..... \$22.00  
5th ..... 3.25  
6th ..... 13.00  
7th and 21st ..... 21.00  
26th ..... 1.00

**KINGS.**  
4th ..... \$4.00  
13th and 14th ..... 1.00  
16th, 17th and 18th ..... 2.00

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Section Hudson County ..... \$17.90

**APRIL 1.**  
**MANHATTAN.**  
6th and 10th ..... \$4.00  
12th ..... 5.00  
14th ..... 25.00  
20th ..... 1.50  
32d and 33d ..... 10.00  
Local 170, Prog. Lithographers, S. T. & L. A. ..... 18.90

**KINGS.**  
21st Assembly District, Branch 2 ..... \$1.00  
Scandinavian Section, Branch 2 ..... 5.00

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Section Hudson County ..... \$2.00

The following pledges, part payments upon which have been made, have been reported:

12th Assembly District (additional).  
Chas. Rathkopf ..... \$10.00

(Continued to page 4.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Publican Rediviva.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The clear-cut teaching and straight-out blows administered by THE PEOPLE are bearing fruit: the well-intentioned don't take umbrage at either. Of this I have the proof in this village. Here is an illustration.

One of our local publicans is advocating Socialism, and not in the labor-faking way, either. He knows he can't get a cent out of the Party. His wife, a former school teacher of Irish-American extraction, a pure woman in all ways, electrified for us last evening behind the bar. Here is what she told her customers:

"Why do you not vote the Socialist ticket? Here we have to stand to take the last cent we have for beer and rum to make a living ourselves. Because we cannot make any other way. Now you go and vote the Socialist ticket to get a chance for decent living yourselves, and give us a chance to get some work."

This is truly pathetic; it recalls to mind the much-abused publican in the days of Jesus.

Pleasantville, N. Y., March 24.

**Commune Celebration in Lawrence.**

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Section Lawrence, Mass., S. L. P., celebrated last March 18, at its headquarters in Central Building, the anniversary of the establishment of the Commune in Paris in 1871. The attendance exceeded the seating capacity of the hall, delegations being present from Haverhill, Newburyport, Lowell, Woburn and Everett. Previous to the opening of the regular program a conference was held between the Woburn, Lowell and Lawrence members at which it was decided to form a Federation of Socialists in the Merrimack Valley. The Federation Committee composed of delegates from Lowell, Lawrence, Woburn and Peabody.

The meeting was then called to order by Samuel W. Smith, Organizer of Section Lawrence, after which an opening address on the Commune was delivered by John Howard of Lawrence. A selection from Shelley's "Masque of Anarchy" was then recited by Martin Boyle of Newburyport. "The Proletariat," a lengthy and stirring revolutionary poem was recited by Wm. Goodhue and another poem by John Stewart was read by John Lawson of Lawrence.

An address on the "Commune and Its Lessons" was delivered by Michael J. Barry of Haverhill, followed by another by Louis Wolfson of the same city. Short speeches were delivered by Robert Owen, Wm. Kinsella and L. Woodbury of Lowell, Elmer W. Abbott and Charles Groveland, C. W. Dorrie of Haverhill, Alfred E. Jones and Patrick Finnegan of Everett, Joseph V. Schugel of Woburn and Charles Lawrence of Lawrence. A revolutionary song, "Marching to Victory" was next sung by Wm. Goodhue, the whole assemblage joining in the chorus. The meeting then adjourned for the Social Revolution now on, and an enthusiastic three and a tiger for the red flag of International Socialism.

Thawing out in Manitoba, Canada.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Here, in frozen Manitoba, we are just thawing out, and like the ciphers of the parties have been asleep for the last four months. On our waking we find there will soon be an election in the United States. We thought at first McKinley was turned down, and a man named Debs had been elected. On waking we find only turned up very modestly, but we cannot learn how far he is up. Will some of the comrades tell us what he represents? We know he is a Socialist, but we do not know how far he is up. Will some of the comrades tell us what he represents? We know he is a Socialist, but we do not know how far he is up. Will some of the comrades tell us what he represents? We know he is a Socialist, but we do not know how far he is up.

Debs called himself a parasite (so he does not deceive them after he has the cash), and I guess he was right. A few minutes later he said he was a Socialist, but we do not understand Socialism he is wrong. He certainly was wrong in June 1897 in connection with the colony scheme, and he called himself the "Socialist" of the day. In December of 1897, he told the people of Washington they had the plans for a colony, and he said he was a Socialist. Will some of the comrades living near, tell how the buildings look now? Is the name of the person of the church called the Rev. S. J. Debs? Will some of the comrades tell how the buildings look now? Is the name of the person of the church called the Rev. S. J. Debs? Will some of the comrades tell how the buildings look now? Is the name of the person of the church called the Rev. S. J. Debs?

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## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.  
**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.**—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**—A. B. Barker, Secretary, 360 Richmond street, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 31 showed receipts \$22.95; expenditures, \$26.28. The Secretary reported that the general vote on place of holding the National Convention of 1900 has resulted in favor of New York city, a large majority of the votes being cast for New York. The organizers of Section New York were present at the meeting and reported that the management of the Grand Central Palace had been conferred with in regard to the use of the Palm Garden for the Convention. Resolved that the Convention be called on Saturday, June 2, at the Grand Central Palace.  
Sections Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., report arrangements for May Day festival as per call of the National Executive Committee. Section Washington, D. C., reported to have secured pledges to the amount of \$44 for the Daily People Fund.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:  
"The County Committee of Section Los Angeles, Cal., has appealed against the action of the California State Committee located at San Francisco in refusing to abide by the result of the general vote for the removal of the seat of the State Committee from San Francisco. Evidence relating to this appeal must be presented by May 1, 1900."  
**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.**  
THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary, Providence, R. I., March 28, 1900.

Complaints were received from St. Louis and Cincinnati relative to local matters. The Secretary was instructed to investigate.  
**JOHN J. KINNEALLY,**  
Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. &amp; L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on March 29, with the following members present: Murphy, Cohen, Vogt, Luck and Brower. Luck in the chair.

Communications: One from Slog Sing, N. Y., L. A. 290, Shawnee, stating that the strike in the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company was declared off, the firm agreeing to rectify the different grievances. Received and the appeal for L. A. 290 withdrawn.

One from Mine Workers of Brisbane, Pa., stating that the United Mine Workers had employed a Social Democrat called "Mooney" to go among the miners and try to organize them into the United Mine Workers Union. Filed.

One from M. R. O'Furey of Cleveland, O., applying for membership at large. Admitted.

One from the Financial Secretary of D. A. 12 stating that the Kanagawa and the Illinois had tried to disrupt Local Alliance 104, Textile Workers, but had been defeated in their scheme. Filed.

Several communications were received in relation to the action of the International Typographical Union, in trying to get an injunction against the S. T. & L. A. printers' label. The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Meyer for the opinion of the Board on this matter.

One from D. A. 17 of Providence, R. I., stating it was impossible for Comrade Kroll to go to Philadelphia, Pa., to speak before the Textile Workers. Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12.

Communications were also received from Denver, Colo., New Britain, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Stamford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., Logansport, Ind., Ansonia, Conn., Troy, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Haverhill, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Allegheny City, Pa., Erie, Pa., Quakertown, Pa., Pueblo, Colo., London, Ont., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Boston, Mass., forwarding dues, asking general information, etc.

Charters were granted to: Moulders, New Britain, Conn., Mixed Alliance, Hartford, Conn., Benjamin Franklin Alliance, Troy, N. Y., Iron and Metal Workers, New Britain, Conn., Hazel Hurst Alliance, Hazel Hurst, Pa., Metal Workers, Stamford, Conn., Machinists and Metal Workers, Yonkers, N. Y.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.  
**WILLIAM BROWER,**  
General Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**EIGHTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.**—A meeting of the members of the S. L. P. of the Eighth Massachusetts Congress District will be held at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Boston, on Saturday, April 15, at 8 o'clock. The district is made up of Somerville, Cambridge, Medford, Winchester, Arlington and Wards 10 and 11 of Boston. Let all comrades come.

**CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.**  
**SOMERVILLE.**—Section Somerville, S. L. P., will hold a public meeting at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union square, Tuesday evening, April 10, at 8 o'clock. All readers of THE PEOPLE are cordially invited to attend, and every comrade should be present if possible. These meetings are held at this time every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month.

**CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.**

## NEW YORK.

**GREATER NEW YORK.**—Proceedings of the Committee Meeting, Saturday, March 24, 1900, 177 First Avenue, Manhattan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice chairman, J. Seidel. There were new delegates were admitted, and the organization of the 25th A. D. reported. Twelve new members were admitted.

Communications were received from L. A. 1503, S. T. & L. A., requesting members to attend a special meeting Wednesday, April 4, 1900, 8 p. m., 242 East 80th street. (Members of the 26th, 28th and 30th A. D.'s please take special notice.) Addresses will be delivered by Comrade DeLeon and others.

A communication from THE PEOPLE was also received, and referred to the A. D.'s for action.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wm. Hoffman for his kind offices in securing the Danmore Symphony Orchestra.

The Organizer reported preparations for a number of DAILY PEOPLE mass meetings. (Subdivisions may apply to him for particulars.)

It was decided to assist the Danish Publishing Association by the sale of tickets for their excursion on the steamer *Grand Republic*, Sunday, June 24, 1900.

The roll call showed the following absentees:  
**MANHATTAN.**—2d, 5th, 15th, 17th and 27th A. D.'s and Italian and Finnish Branch.  
**BROOKLYN.**—2d, 5th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 21st A. D.'s, Branch 1, 6th Ward and Polish Branch.

The following subdivisions were only partially represented:  
**MANHATTAN.**—4th, 13th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d A. D.'s, and Branch 8.  
**BROOKLYN.**—7th, 10th, 16th, 17th and 18th A. D.'s.

Sub-divisions will please take notice.  
**A. C. KINN, Secretary.**

## OHIO.

**COLUMBUS.** Ohio, April 2.—The following resolution was adopted by Section Columbus in regard to the seat of the State Committee, which is being voted upon by the Socialists of the State and which explains itself:

throughout the State in connection with the referendum vote concerning the placing in nomination a State ticket have also placed in nomination the city of Columbus for the seat of the State Committee, and as Cleveland is also nominated—the present seat of the Committee, Section Columbus wishes to hereby request that the Committee elect Cleveland, and continue the seat in that city as it is able to handle the work efficiently, having a large body of long experienced workers, and further:  
Resolved that the organizer is hereby requested to cause this action to be published in THE PEOPLE for the information of the voters on the question throughout the state.  
**THEODORE ADAMS,**  
Organizer.  
**JAMES E. FLOYD,**  
Secretary.  
Section Columbus, S. L. P.

## Stamford Election.

**STAMFORD, Ct., April 2.**—Section Stamford has just closed its first municipal campaign. We put up a good fight and the result gives us an increase of about fifty votes. The vote cast is compact, there being only a difference of ten votes between the highest and lowest on the ticket which is as follows:

For Mayor, James Parker, 138; for Councilman at large, George Rose, 148; for City Clerk, John Kavanagh, 144; for Treasurer, Hugo Noah, 147; for Auditor, Morris Cramer, 145; for Sheriff, Frank Kane, 148; for Assessor, John Philip. The vote in 1896 was 32; in 1908, 89; 1900, 148.

We now start on our presidential campaign and we believe that we will keep on increasing until we have wiped out the old parties.  
**GEORGE ROSE,**  
Secretary Section Stamford.

## Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

6th Assembly District:  
Louis Wechter..... 5.00  
Marcus Blaszk..... 2.00  
David Bear..... 2.00  
B. Oppenheimer..... 1.00  
26th Assembly District:  
S. Mandel..... 5.00  
O. Mandel..... 5.00  
30th Assembly District:  
A. Moren..... 10.00

## KINGS.

21st Assembly District, Branch 2:  
Luthe..... 5.00

## NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County:  
Keefer..... \$5.00  
Otto Becker..... 5.00  
John Berg..... 3.25

Many organizations send in money with-out a list of comrades who have given it; others send list of pledges, without marking those who have paid or commenced payment on same. Delegates should bring list of comrades who pay and amounts pledged.

Important meeting will take place on Sunday, April 8, at 3 p. m., at 95 Avenue C. No delegate should fail to attend.  
**JULIUS HAMMER,**  
Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, April 15, 3 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Comrades DeLeon, Julian Pierce, H. H. Carless. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the working people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would not doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

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By Frederick Engels.

A new edition of "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," translated from the German by David DeLeon will be ready for shipment about March 15. Chapter headings and sub-headings to aid the student.

8 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

"VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT."  
By Carl Marx.

Owing to the large demand for a popular-price edition of this valuable book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in a "People's Library." There will be a short introduction by Lucien Baulat. Ready for shipment about March 20.

10 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,**  
147 East 23d Street.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and re-new when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

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# SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

## —OF THE—

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.